WE PAID OUR HONEST DEBTS

An Interesting Reminiscence of the Presidential Campaign of 1868.

UNCLE SAM SAVED HIS CREDIT.

But It Was no Thanks to the Democrats, Who Opposed Payment la Coin-The Refunding Act.

The Campaign of '68. Hon. John B. Hawley, general attorney for the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, was in public life at Washington from the day U. S. Grant first took his sent as president, until James A. Garfield was inaugurated. During that period some interesting events occurred. He began his career as representative to congress of the Rock Island, Illinois, district, serving six years consecutively and was an influential member. When Hayes became president, Mr. Hawley went into the treasury under John Sherman, as assistant secretary. The experience there so thoroughly impressed him that he takes great pleasure now in entertaining his friends with interesting stories of

the time, and being an unusually charming conversationalist it is a real treat to listen to him talk. The great men, with all of whom he was personally acquainted and on tamiliar terms, furnish an inexhaustable subject, and questions that agitated the country then should, he thinks, never be for-

While in conversation with the writer Mr. Hawley said that he entered upon the discharge of his duties as a congressman simultaneously with General Grant's entrance into the white house, and calling to mind the fact that an act to strengthen the public credit was the first measure passed then and approved by the soldier president, he declared that to his mind it was the most important bit of legislation adopted since the

war. "In the campaign of 1868," he continued, "the subject of the payment of the public debt, whether it should be paid in greenbacks or coin, had been the all absorbing question. The republican party had taken strong and decided ground in favor of paying the national debt in coin, except where the contract provided for payment in current money or treasury notes. It had been claimed by the democratic party that the debt was so enormous, it could never be paid in coin, and that, as the hundreds of millions of outstanding bonds of the United States had in most cases been sold for curency, it was not dishonest or unfair to pay them in like funds, even though greatly depreciated. The re-publican party contended that, as the government since its foundation had always paid its bonds in [coin, there was an implied obligation that could not be disregarded, to pay the bonds issued for the war debt in like funds, and that the creditors of the government, who loaned it money when it was fighting for its very life had the right to expect honest payment in the currency of the world. All our experience has shown that the American people are honest, and that, when the question of honesty and dishonesty is tairly presented, they will not hesi tate which side to choose.

"The people had carried on the war

to a successful termination, and they were not disposed for one moment to hesitate in paying honestly, and in honest money, the debt which it had cost. They were disposed at every sacrifice to do this, and without quib-bling, with the creditors of the govern-ment at home and abroad. And this or two reasons: First, it was the only honest course; and second, they knew that if the government was then unfaithful to its just obligations, it could never hope for aid in another trying crisis. The appeal of the republican party was to the patriotism and to the pride of the republican party was to the patriotism and to the pride of the records and most people and most people are people, and most nobly the people reand both houses of congress were republican by a two-thirds majority. As Result congress passed and the president approved on the 8th day of March, 1869, two weeks after his first inaugura-tion, the "Act to strengthen the public credit." It was the first act passed by that congress, and the first approved by President Grant. It redeemed most hobly the promise of the republican party made to the people in the preced-ing campaign. It pledged the govern-ment to pay the debt of the war in coin, except where the contract provided for payment in currency, and it pledged a eturn to specie payment at the earliest possible day. Upon the whole I regard this act the most important of Grant's administration. Mr. Lincoln, in his letter to Governor Hahn, of Louisiana, whom he had appointed provisional governor, urged the giving of the right to vote to the more intelligent colored men, and to those who had aided our cause. Such a course would induce them to aid us perhaps in some trying time to come, to preserve the jewel of liberty in the family of freedom.' So the maintenance of our credit untarnished, we may be assured will, in trying times to come, enable us to preserve the 'jewel of liberty in the

family of freedom. "The act referred to was followed, in due time, by the resumption law providing for the resumption of specie pay-ments by the government on the 1st of January, 1879. Before the arrival of the ast named day strenuous efforts were made, from time to time, to repeal this measure, on the ground that specie payments could not be maintained, even if resumed. All such efforts were successfully resisted by the republican party, which had passed the legislation gainst strong opposition. In anticipation of resumption, and in view of the known fact that the treasury of the United States had made abundant preparation for resumption, greenbacks had reached par, and were received and exchanged for coin before the and exchanged for coin before the first day of January, 1879, arrived. The law provided that the redemption of the greenbacks in coin should be made at the subtreasury at New York. The first day of January being a legal holiday, no business was transacted, and consequently leave the day when quently January I was the day when the operation of the law was first to be tested. At that time Secretary Sher-man was absent from Washington, hav-ing been suddenly called to Ohio by the death of a brother. In consequence I was acting secretary, and early in the morning telegraphed General Hillhouse, assistant treasurer at New York, to ad-vise me at the close of the day's business what the result had been. To my great joy he telegraphed that only about eventy thousand dollars in greenbacks ad been presented for redemption, and that a much larger amount of co'n had been deposited. On the following day nearly a million dollars more coin was received than was paid out. "Closely associated with the resump-

tion of specie payments was the refund-

of those transactions is most remarkable. A large part of the bonded debt was refunded at 4 per cent interest. It was a wonderful achievement, and could only have been accomplished by a great and powerful nation, with whom even the suspicion of dishonesty or unfair dealing was a crime. The nation had long before declared it would be actuated only by honest motives in dealing with its creditors. When the 4 per cents were placed upon the market, the world knew that our government would be able, without difficulty, to meet the

obligations, principal and interest. "Who can ever forget the eagerness with which the people pressed to the offices where the bonds were sold, for the purpose of investing in them. They besieged the treasury at Washington, in vast crowds, many of them remaining by the doors all night that they might certainly gain admittance, and secure a share of the bonds on the following day. Day after day I watched those throngs of people thus besieging the trensury of the United States to invest in the securities of the government, at only 4 per cent interest. Often as I stood watching the crowd on my way to the department in the morning. and before the doors were opened, I was asked by friends why I stopped and looked on so long and so intently. I replied that I wished the sight of such numbers of people besieging the treasury to invest in the securities of the United States at 4 per cent, to be vividly impressed upon my mind that I would never forget it; that such a sight was a refutation of all that the enemies of the government had said as to its inability to pay its debts and to resume

specie papments.
"The debt could now be refunded for

less than 8 per cent. This record of the republican party will make one of the most illustrious pages in the histroy of the country. It ought to be recalled with pride by every one who took part in making it, and admired by all who shall look upon it.'

As stated before Mr. Hawley is full of very interesting reminiscent stories. Here is one he related, adding a friend in Washington told it to him.

While Abraham Lincoln was president Mrs. Lincoln became interested in the appointment of one Murchison, a New Yorker, to office, and importuned her husband to make the appointment which he seemed not inclined to do. Finally Mrs. Lincoln thought she would secure assistance in her undertaking and accordingly one day wrote to Colfax, who was then speaker of the house. to meet her the next morning at 10 o'clock, under a certain tree in the grounds south of the white house, as she wished to see him on a very important matter. She wrote a similar letter to Mr. Nelson, then a prominent Indiana politician at the capital, not notifying either gentleman that she had written to the other. Accordingly at 10 o'clock the next morning both reported under the designated tree, and of course each was surprised to find the other there. Before, however, any explanation could be made. Mrs. Lincoln appeared and explained to them that she wanted their assistance in securing the appointment of Murchison, and that she had concluded to invite them to dinner that

day, giving assurances that no one would be present aside from Mr. Lin-coln, herself and the two friends; that Mr. Lincoln was very fond of strawberries, and they would have some for dinner, and that he would be certain to pass up his dish a second time; that when she had helped him to double portion, she would excuse herself and retire, and thus give them an opportunity to sail into Old Abe on the ap-pointment. They were delighted with the proposition, attended the dinner; incoln, true to prediction, passed up his dish the second time, and when Mrs. Lincoln had retired, Colfax suggested that Murchison, he understood was an applicant for a place; was a excellent man, and

like to see him appointed. Mr. Nelson joined modestly but earnestly in seconding the suggestion. Mr. Lincoln at that point said in the most bland manner, "gentlemen, you can teil Mrs. Lincoln her man will be nominated tomorrow." He had quickly seen through the whole scheme. The two friends, in their eagerness each to first break the joyful news to Mrs. Lincoln, tumbled over the chairs and other furniture in a most uncerimonious manner until they reached the adjoining room, where Mrs. Lincoln was awaiting the result of the scheme. Of course, she was delighted, and most profuse in her thanks. But that was not the end of the matter by any means. That night Mr. Lincoln sent for the senator, who was chairman of the committee to which the nomina-tion would be referred, explained to him that, owing to importunity which he could not resist, he should be com-pellled to nominate Murchison the next day, but that he wanted the senator and his committee to report adversely on the nomination. The nomination was sent in the next day, referred to the committee, and rejected unanimously. Thus Lincoln came out ahead, and with but little trouble.

"I heard a very good story while in Chicago the other day," continued Mr. Hawley; "Colonel Clark E. Carr, of Illinois, lately appointed minister to Denmark, was in London last year, and as an American citizen called at our legation, with a friend, to pay his respects to Mr. Phelps, our minister. After forming the acquaintance of the secretary, Colonel Carr and his friend were shown in and introduced by the secretary in due form to Minister Phelps. The minister was stately in his manner and most dignified in his conversation; and, after consome moments he turned to versing Colonel Carr and said: 'Gentlemen, I hope you have not come here to request me to obtain for you a ticket of admission to the house of lords or house of commons. I have many applications of that character from Americans, which I cannot meet, and I say to you now I hope you will not make the request, for I shall be compelled to decline it. Colonel Carr stretched himself up, shook nimself out and replied:

'Sir, I have not come here to ask any favor of you whatever. I came simply as an American citizen to pay my respects to the American minister. have taken pains to deny a request in advance of its being made, and that, too, a request I have no purpose of making, and no occasion whatever to make. I will inform you, sir, that I have potent influence in London that has already procured for me that great favor.' To this unexpected retaliation the minister replied: 'May I inquire, Colonel Carr, who

your potent influence in London is, that could procure you that favor?" 'Buffalo Bill, sie! Buffalo Bill!' answered Carr.

The great Nebraskan was above lord

Juvenile Joy.

The urchin, now released from school, sits on the wharf all day, And with a bended piu and worm brings out

the firmy prey.
He catches "flippies" by the score, enjoys
the summer air. And catches something from his pa when home he doth repair.

Alas! how often in the life of every little

The bitter lesson be must learn, that sorrow

AMONG THE BIRDS AND BEES

Three Romantic but Little Frequented Suburban Resorts.

WHERE OMAHANS CAN RUSTICATE

A Delightful Row Up the Big Papillion River-A Day of Perfect Summer Quiet-Ruser's Park and Irvington.

Sequestered Nooks.

The stereotyped thing for those who can beg, buy or borrow a carriage is a drive to the fort, to the Bluffs, to Beileyue or out the "military road." Sunday after Sunday, holiday after holiday each Darby with his Joan revisits the same scenes utterly and doubtless blissfully oblivious of the fact that there are other drives and walks about Omaha leading to romantic nooks, dells and bowers possessing at least the charm of novelty. Those who have left these well-beaten highways have, perhaps, a few miles west of the city, where the Big Papillion twists and doubles upon itself, came upon

KRUSE'S MILLA It is a perfect spot for the peaceful enjoyment of one of these languid, golden summer days. Coming down into the vailey there opens to the traveler one of the most beautiful landscapes in the state. A heavy growth of mapie, box elder, and willows borders the winding stream, with here and there a gleam of silver through the foliage. immediately below is the valley with its many-hued fields of grain from the dark green of the corn to the golden vellow of the ripening oats. Beyond the stream to the west a mile or so away the hills rise in gentle swells dotted over with grazing cattle and the groves and orchards of the farmers. The lungs eagerly drink in the delic ious fragrance of the myriad of prairie flowers and the humming of invisible

insects, the distant call of the plowmen

the cooing of the doves and the strange

inkling note of the meadow lark are

divine lullaby hushing to rest all care

and trouble. Down the hill, along a level sweep of roadway with the sunflowers switching against the carriage wheels, through a ong avenue of tall cottonwoods, a sudden circling turn about a little hill, past a pasture gate where two or three lazy looking horses peer over the bars at us, and we come upon a red-painted bridge almost hidden by the trees. Just beyond the bridge is a pretty little grove almost surrounded by the river. There is a platform here, where is held many a moonlight dance, and two or three little row-boats are moored beneath the bank. Just across the stream, ceaselessly rumbling and clattering, is the mill, and back of that a large barnyard with pigeons and barnyard fowl cooing and clucking about all day long. Between us and the mill a snowy veil of water pours

over the rustic dam. If the miller has not been using too nuch water we may take one of the boats and row up the stream for a mile or more. The river winds mile or more. The river winds and twists and doubles upon itself in a most startling manner, but the current is sluggish and rowing is a pleasure. The trees almost meet over our heads and the banks are covered with a dense growth of vege tation of almost tropical luxuriance The blue-coated kingfishers gleam in the sunshine, as with their shrill cry they fly up the stream before us. Blue catbirds, meadow larks, doves, wrons brown thrushes, blackbirds and hundreds of others make the air musical. Now and then a muskrat, or, possibly, a mink, glides stealthily along the muddy bank and silently vanishes in the water, to appear again behind us. At every turn, and the turns are innumerable, new beauties of color and outline open before us. Here a spring. pure and clear, gushes out from under the dark shadow of a dense growth of ferns and brake and tinkles into the stream. A little further and the trees are gracefully festooned and wreathed with wild grape vines, with sprays trailing in the water. After heavy rains the river is likely to be rather murky, but by moonlight it is perfect. It is possible that all this might after a time grow monotonous, but to the city ears, wearied with the ctatter of the pavements, this delicious stiliness, broken only by the music of birds and bees, is an inexpressible relief, and one can scarcely imagine anything more perfect than this grove, this river, these lights and shades, with perhaps a hammock and novel and a long, long summer day of the dolce far

A quiet day can be spent here almost any time except Sunday. There is a beautiful garden with a profusion of flowers, settees, tables, well kept walks and beer galore. There is a bowling alley, rather weather-worn, two or three pavilions, and a good shooting range with electric enunciators. This is the favorite resort of the Germans. and on one of their gala days, which generally fall on Sunday, the grove presents a most animated appearance. Over on the slope of the hill an amateur base ball nine hammers flies and fouls for the delectation of a

RUSER'S PARK.

swarm of white-gowned, pink-sashed admirers; to the right the sheutzen verein blazes away at the row of targets; a steaming, perspiring throng of terpsichoreans whirl about on dancing platform to the strains of a brass band; hordes of children crowd about the swings or chase up and down the walks; under the trees and at all the tables are delegations of both sexes busily engaged in the absorption of beer and the discussion of ham sand-wiches. The surrounding scenery varied with grove and orchard, hill and valley is very beautiful, and the road winding about the hills, over bridges and through avenues of cotton-

able drive.

wood and maple furnishes a most enjoy-

IRVINGTON. The drive here is out over Walnut Hill and along the military road through some of the most picturesque and fertile country in the vicinity of Omaha. Irvington itself is merely a hamlet boasting of a postoffice, a store or two, a blacksmith shop and a school. It is a sort of "cross roads" where the farmers congregate for their mail and the discussion of crops and politics. There are groves of magnificent trees on every side, and the solitary street is shaded by tall cotton woods. The charm of the place is its perfect, peaceful quiet-ness. It is a relaxation and rest to let your horse saunter up the street and drink at the public watering trough while two or three coatless individuals examine you from the perch of the general store across the street. The air is laden with the scents of flowers and melodious with the scents of flowers and melodious with the songs of birds. Bees are humming in the adjoining garden and the droning of the children's voices floats out through the school house window. It would only need the blue line of the mountains in the distance to lead one ment over Billy's grave and it is ever

to imagine himself in some peaceful, sleepy. New England village. Here too, the hammock and novel are the two things needful to perfect bliss.

HOW BILLY SMITH DIED.

For the Bec, by S. S. Peters, "Billy Smith" is a homely name, but the homliest patronymies often are borne by the noblest heroes. Such at least was that in the case of Billy Smith, his heroism is known to but three of us: Amos Chapman, Dave Dixon and me, Henry Smaltze. We three were government scouts, and Billy he was but a common soldier, a member of company L, -th, United

States cavalry. He had never risen above the dignity of company cook, and he was regarded as the coward of the company, not that he had done anything to specially merit that appellation, but more because he had but little to say, and never had any thrilling experience to relate, and was a plug recruit fresh from the states and an all-round tenderfoot. My first acquaintance with Billy was on the Miles' expedition against "Stone-Calf." the Cheyenne chief and his band of Cheyennes, in the Indian territory in the fall of 1774.

We scouts were messed with Company L, and that's how we first got acquainted with Billy. He was cooking for the company, and told us that he didn't like the job and if he could get attached to the scout battalion it would suit him much better, as the boys or officers of his company didn't treat him exactly square. Well Chapman took sort of a fancy to him and promised to see the commanding officer about it, as the scouts were to be messed together and we needed a cook. So Billy was finally detailed, and a good cook he was, too. We were at Antelope hills with a supply train that had come down from

Camp Supply and a band of Indians had

jumped the train and were making it

rather lively for the boys, so couriers had to be sent to hunt up the main command in order to help the fellows out. Well, we four were detailed for the job. We struck out for the Wichita that night and being well mounted we made good time for about twenty miles, and about daylight laid off for a rest and to let the horses blow a bit. Just as we were about ready to mount for a fresh start we saw a bunch of Indians out on the edge of the prairie and concluded we had better get down to the river before they got in ahead of us. We were about two miles from the stream and thought if we could get into the timber we could hold our own against them.

We hadn't got more than a mile when a bunch of the red devils came tearing out of the timber, so all we had to do was to dismount and stand them off under the protection of our horses. They saw our game and began to surround us, hooting and yelling for all that was out. They were two cowardly to come within range, but circled around us and would shoot at us at long

Seeing that this would never do we determined to dig rifle pits and stay with them just as long as they could stand it. Well, Billy said he would hold the horses while we dug the pit. The digging was not very difficult, as the country was sandy, and we began to make quick work of it. The Indians керt up a desultory fire on us at long range in the meanwhile. Billy was holding the horses about two rods away from us, when all at once he sort of hollered like; we looked toward him and aw that he was down on his knees and comiting blood. The Indians had evidently hit him hard. Chapman hollered to him to let the horses go, and come into the half dug pit. He struggled to his feet, and dragging the horses with him, he stumbled toward The Indians in the meanwhile seeing that they had crippled one of our crowd, became bold and charged down pretty close to the pit. Dixon rushed out, while Amos and I covered him with our guns, and catching hold of Billy carried him to the pit. The horses stayed with us, though we didn't know what minute they would scare and

go off.
Billy said he guessed he was hit, but he didn't think very bad. He was not able to stand when Dixon put him down, but he could sit down comfortable like, and leaning forward on the little pit he would hiccough and throw up great quantities of dark blood. The Indians were closing in on us pretty close and throwing themselves on the opposite side of their ponies from us would dash up and give us a shot or two. We opened up fire on their ponies and succeeded in crippling two or three of them.

It now became very evident that we must do something pretty quick, so we waited for the next dash and poured a lot of shots into them in rapid succession, killing one and wounding an-other. The dead one was tied to his pony, and one plucky buck rode up alongside him and got him out of range in short order. Billy looked up at this juncture and smiled, and crawling up on the edge of the pit before we knew what he was about, and stretching himself out at full length, said:

"Boys, I know I am gone up, and ain't going to last much longer, so I'll just lay here and be a breastwork for you. They can't hurt me any more, and all I ask of you is, if you ever get out of this, please write to my old mother in Philadelphia and say to her that her Billy died like a man—" and Billy Smith gave one little shudder and rolled over on his side, and murmuring something like "mother," was dead. We three got up out of the pit and,

lifting him tenderly, laid him down back among us in the pit. Just as we did so Chapman received a nasty shot in his leg from a dare-devil Indian that rushed up to within a dozen yards of us. Well, to make a long story short, Dixon and I had a hard job of it. Chapman was in great pain and needed constant attention. We fixed up his wound

as well as we could:and laid him down

alongside of poor Billy. Suddenly, about noon, the Indians withdrew, for what purpose, I don't know. But I guess it was because they had seen a scouting party that was passing in that vicinity, though we did or could not see them. The horses had not strayed away from the pit, being somewhat tangled up by Billy's strug-gling when he was first hit. Being pretty well satisfied that the Indians had gone. Dizon and I scooped out a little deeper hole in the pit and laid Billy's body in tit. We covered him over, and marking the place and taking such bearings as to enable us to find the spot again, we got Chapman on to his horse and started for the river, all of us nearly dead for water, as were the horses. We followed down the stream several miles and struck a fresh cavalry trail and follow-ing it up we that night run into a camp

of the Sixth cavalry. Chapman was properly cared for by the detachment surgeon, and taken to camp supply in the ambulance. He lost his leg of course, and he is, or was until a few years ago, a conspicuous figure at the post trader's store, and

pointed out as the last resting place of one of the bravest heroes that ever wore the blue.

IMPLETIES.

New York Version-"Go to the ant, thou lugger," says the Chicago Herald. It might have added that heaven notes the sparrer's

pitched within and out. He was no slouch of a twirler, either—his neighbors couldn't get "onto" his ark.

Willie—"I wonder why ministers always wear long-tailed coats!" Wabbie—"If you were a country minister with a \$300 salary. and a large family, you wouldn't ask such a fool question as that."

The wife of the Rev. W. H. Illsley, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Macon, Ill., has given birth to triplets. If the reverend gentieman were not a believer in forcordination he might be driven to drink, but he probably looks upon it as a preacher's luck.

The arrival of the first Unitarian misisonary in Japan is signaled by the commenco-ment of a theological controversy in the press of that empire. The missionary probably hails from Boston, where theological disputants grow on bushes.

The Rev. Mr. Wilgus-I am pained to see your paper devoting so much attention to this brutal prize fight, Brother Sheerce. Editor Sheerce—Is it possible that you have failed to read my half-column editorial con-demning the whole affair in unmeasured

A Baptist church in England has decided A Baptist church in England has decided to try the experiment of opening club-rooms in the rear of their church, to be used for smoking, billiards, and a bar for the sale of non-intoxicants. The scheme will be a great go if they secure an American drug clerk to tend bar.

"Parson," said the young man, who was no better than he should be, "some of us young men have organized a fishing club, and we would like you to give us a good text for a motto." "I will," said the parson promptly. "Judges xvi., 10. 'Behold, thou hast mocked me and told lies.'" And the young man felt as a trout on a fair June morning who unwarily maketh a jump for breakfast and taketh fast hold on a brown

A Natural Product of Califor nia. It is only found in Butte county, Califor-nia, and in no other part of the world. We nia, and in no other part of the world. We refer to the tree that produces the healing and penetrating gum used in that pleasant and effective cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis and coughs, SANTA ABIE, the king of consumption. Goodman Drug Co. guarantees and sells it for \$1 a bottle, or three for \$2.50. By the use of CALIFORNIA CAT-R-CURE, all symptoms of catarrh are dispelled, and the diseased nasal passage is speedily restored to a healthy condition. \$ a pack age. By mail, \$1.10. Circulars free

RELIGIOUS.

The thirty-f ourth annual convention of the New York State Sunday School association was held recently at Calvary Baptist church,

The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in central Pennsylvania met at Reading a few days ago, Bishop Howe

The annual meeting of the Lutheran synod of New York has just concluded in Brooklyn. Over one hundred and thirty ministers were present, representing 125 congregations. Rev. Thomas F. Davies, for twenty-one years pastor of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal church in Philadelphia, has been elected bishop of the Episcopal diocese of

The 118th annual meeting of the Congregational association of Connecticut was held re-cently at Bridgeport. Rev. S. L. Blake presiding, and seventy-five clergymen being in attendance.

Bishop J. H. Vincent, of New York, will conduct a two day's "church workers' coun-cill" at the Central Methodist church on Mission street, between Sixth and Seventh. The council will open at 2 o'clock Monday

Arrangements are being made for a general conference of protestant missionaries of China, to take place in 1890. The Rev. F. Ohlinger will present a paper in answer to the query: "How far should christians be obliged to abandon native customs?"

Following are the statistics of protestantism in Spain, according to the New York Witness: Chapels and school houses 112, parochial schools 111, male teachers 61, female teachers 78, male pupils 2.545, female pupils 2,095, Sunday schools 80, teachers 183, pupils 3,231, ministers 56, bible readers 35, communicants 3,442, regular attendants at services 9,164.

The report that Archbishop Feehan of The report that Archbishop Feehan of Chicago is to be granted, by special instruction of the pope, the power to take whatever measures he thinks wise in condemnation of the Clan-na-Gael, is reaffirmed by the Rome correspondent of the London Standard.

DRS. BETTS & BETTS

1406 FARNAM STREET, OMAHA, NEB. (Opposite Paxton Hotel.)



Office hours, 9 a. m, to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Specialists in Chronic, Nervous Skin and Specialists in Chronic, Nervous Skin and Blood Diseases. 237 Consultation at office or by mail free. Medicines sent by mail of express, securely packed, free from observation. Guarantees to cure quickly, safely and permanently.

NERVOUS DEBLIES Spermatorrheea, semisions. Physical Decay, arising from Indiscretion, Excess or Induigence, producing Sleepless ness, Despondency, Pimples on the face, aversion to society, easily discouraged, lack of confidence, duil, unfit for study or business, and finds life a burden. Safely, permanently and privately cured. Consult life. Betts & Betts, 1408 Farnam St., Omaha, Neb.

Blood and Skill Discases Syphilis, a disease results, completely eradicated without the aid of Mercury. Scrofula, Erystpelas, Fever Sores, Biotches, Ulcers, Pains in the Head and Bones, Syphilitic Sore Throat, Mouth and Tongue, Catarrh, etc., permanently cured where others have failed.

have failed.

Kidney, Uringly and Bladder Complaints,
quent Burning or Bloody Urine, Urine high colored or with unliky sediment on standing, Weak
Back, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Cystitis, etc.,
Promptly and Safely Cured, Charges Reasonable.

STRICTURE! Guaranteed permoval complete, without cutting, caustic or dilitation, Cures effected at home by patient without a moments pain or annoyance.

To Young Men and Middle-Aged Men.
A SURE CURE Vice, waich brings organic weakness, destroying both mind and body, with all its dreaded ills, permanently cured.

DRS. BEHRS Address those who have impaired themselves by improper indulgences and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for business, study or marriage. study or marriage.

Marking Man, or those entering on that hap py life, aware of physical debility, quickly as fisted.

OUR SUCCESS. is based upon facts. First-Practical Experience. Second-Every case is especially studied thus starting aright. Third-Medicines are prepared in our labatory exactly to suit each case, thus affecting cures without injury.

197 Send scents postage for celebrated works on thronic, Nervous and belicate Diseases. Thousands cured. 197 A friendly letter or call may save you future sufering and shame, and add golden years to life. 197 No letters answered unless accompanied by 4 cents in stamps. Address or call on

DRS. BETTS & BETTS,

Charles Edwin Markham,

The rains of winter scourged the weald, For days they darkened on the field; Now, where the wings of winter beat, The poppies ripple in the wheat,

And pitiless griefs came thick and fast— Life's bough was naked in the blast— Till silently amid the gloom They blew the wintry heart to bloom.

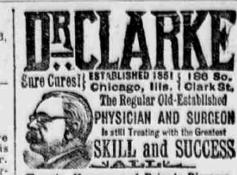
The best regulator of the digestive organs, also best appetizer known, is Angostura Bitters, the genuine of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At all drug gistes



\$15.



KIDNEY and all urmary troubles easily, quick-sules. Several cases cured in seven days. Sold at \$1.50 per box, all druggists, or by mail from Doctuna M'f'g Co. 112 White s N. Y. Full direc-lons



Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases. PREVOUS DEBILITY, Lost Manhood, Feiling Memory, Exhausting Drains, Terrible Dreams, Head and Back Ache and all the effects leading to early decay and parhaps Consumption or Innanity, treated scientifically by new methods with never-falling success. sever-falling success.

SP-SYPHILIS and all had Blood and Skin Dis-AP SYPHILIS and all bad Blood and Skin Discense permanently cured.

AP KIDNEY and URINARY complaints, Gleet, Genorrhoen, Stricture, Varicocele and all discense of the Genito-Urinary Organs cured promptly without injury to Stomach, Kidneys or other Organs.

BY No experiments. Age and experience important. Consultation free and sacred.

BY Send 4 cents postage for Celebrated Works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Discesses.

BY Those contemplating Marriage send for Dr. Clarke's celebrated guide Male and Female, each is cents, both sy cents (stamps). Consult the old Doctor. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. By Book "Life's (Secret) Errors, "so cents (stamps). Medicine and writings sent everywhere, secure from exposure, Hours, 8 to 8. Sundays 9 to 1s. Address

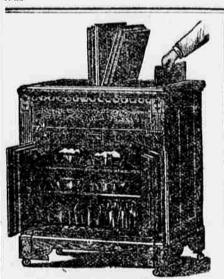
F. D. CLARKE, M. D.,



IREY.



OMAHA BUSINESS COLLEGE.



KEEP COOL. THE LEONARD DRY AIR, CLEANABL REFRIGERATORS.

Five walls to preserve the ice, Flues removable for cleanli-Doors with air-tight locks. Ice saved. Money saved. They are the best; take no other.

SOLD ONLY BY MILTON ROGERS & SONS Corner 14th and Farnam Sts.

DR. R. W. BAILEY, DENTIST.

The original purchaser in Omaha of the formula for Dr. Stinaus' Local

Ansesthetic for the PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH. The ONLY METHOD whereby teeth are extracted without pain or danger, and without using hioroform, gas, ether or electricity. The patient remains perfectly conscious of all that transspires, but feels no sensation of pain.

No soreness of the gums after extracting, as is the case with so many so-called anæsthetics. dany who have been suffering from badly decayed and broken teeth and roots, have visited Dr. Bailey and had them removed painlessiy.

After having used this anaesthetic for two months for nearly every tooth extracted in this office, the FIRST PERSON is to be found that is not entirely satisfied with its merits. Some dentists may try to prejudice you against visiting us: do not allow them to do so. Make us a call whether



TEETH WITHOUT PLATES, Bridge Work, Gold and Porcelain faced Crowns, GOLD, ALUMINUM, SILVER, CONTINUOUS GUM and RUB-

A Full Set of Teeth on Rubber for \$5,00.

DR. BAILEY, DENTIST,

Paxton Block, 16th and Farnam Streets. (Entrance on 16th Street.)

JAMES MORTON & SON,

BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools, Telephone 437. One door west of Postoffice. 1511 Dodge St.

DEWEY & STONE Furniture Company

A mognificent display of everything useful and ornamental in the furni-

CTHINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
ARTIST SUPPLIES,
MOULDINGS,
LEANINGS,
LEANING

SHEET MUSIC. 1513 Douglas St. # - - - - Omaha, Nebraska,

ST. LOUIS HYDRAULIC-PRESS BRICK. Terra Cotta work and Fire Proofing, Pecora Mortor colors, (all shades), Sweeny's Dumb Watter, Hard Wood Floors, Venetian and Sliding (inside: Blinds, Contractors and Builder's supplies all and see samples, and get prices. Correspondence solicited.

—SOLE AGENTS FOR— Omaha, Neb.